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## (54) SOLVENT COMPOSITION FOR PLASTIC

## (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a solvent composition which has solvency for plastics, can exhibit excellent performances as a solvent for deterging plastics or printing inks, releasing resists, coating materials, and resins and for coating agents or adhesives, and can be handled without much care because of its flame resistance.

SOLUTION: This composition mainly consists of a first solvent component being either i-propyl bromide or n-propyl bromide and a second solvent component being acetone, ethyl lactate, or the like, and is a safe one which does not fall into the category of dangerous goods because of its flame resistance realized by setting the mixing ratio of the first component at 35-90 wt.% and setting the mixing ratio of the second component at 10-65 wt.%.

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CLAIMS

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] While KB value characterized by providing the following blends at least one or more sorts of 70 or more organic solvents and comes to mix the both sides of this 1st component of a solvent, and this 2nd component of a solvent at least as the 2nd component of a solvent The solvent constituent for plastics characterized by having set the mixing percentage of this 1st component of a solvent as 35 – 90% of the weight of within the limits, and having set the mixing percentage of this 2nd component of a solvent as 10 – 65% of the weight of within the limits, respectively, and considering as a fire-resistant object. One [ at least ] solvent of an isopropyl star's picture or the normal propyl star's pictures. the stabilizer which consists of at least one or more sorts of solvents chosen from the groups which consist of nitroalkanes, ether, epoxide, and amines — blending — the 1st component of a solvent — carrying out — the [ moreover, / of the 4th kind of the dangerous substance / the 1st, the 2nd, or ] — one kind of 3 petroleum — belonging — and plastics solubility

[Claim 2] The solvent constituent for plastics according to claim 1 characterized by blending at least one or more sorts of organic solvents chosen as the 2nd aforementioned component of a solvent from the groups which consist of pyrrolidones, lactic-acid alkyl ester, alkylbenzenes, alkylbenzene sulfonic acids, glycol ether, sulfoxides, oxy-isobutyric-acid ester, ketones, adipates, polyalkylene glycol dialkyl ether, glycerol acetate, and fatty acid ester.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] the object [ in / an electronic industry field / especially / this invention relates to the new solvent constituent for plastics which replaces the solvent constituent of the fluorine system used conventionally or a chlorine system, and ] for flux washing, the object for printing ink washing, a resist or the object for ablation of a resin, and the object for paints -- further -- the silverfish of the object for coating agents, the object for adhesives, and cloth -- it is related with the solvent constituent for plastics suitably applicable as a solvent for

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] the silverfish of the object for others and resists and the object for printing ink, the object for paints, the object for electronic industry, the object for coating agents, the object for adhesives, and cloth -- as a solvent constituent for plastics which is used as solvents for omission etc. and in which plastics is dissolved, the solvent of a fluorine system or a chlorine system was used abundantly [ washing / of the printed circuit board of the former and electronic equipment, an electronic parts, a precision mechanical equipment, etc., etc. ] About the use, it has come [ however, / in it / the bad influence to environment such as destruction of recent years and an ozone layer, / the solvent of these fluorines system or a chlorine system was problem-sized, and ] to be restricted greatly now.

[0003] As the new solvent constituent which replaces these chlorofluorocarbon and a chlorine-based solvent constituent from such a situation JP.6-220494.A (Japanese Patent Application No. No. 10147 [ five to ]), JP.7-150196.A (Japanese Patent Application No. No. 296371 [ five to ]), or JP.7-150197.A (Japanese Patent Application No. No. 296370 [ five to ])) -- setting -- bromination, such as an isopropyl bromide (iso -- bromination -- a propyl) and a normal propyl star's picture (n-bromination propyl). -- a hydrocarbon is made into a principal component and the constituent which comes further to add the stabilizer which complements the physical-properties-fault of an isopropyl bromide or a normal propyl star's picture to this is proposed The solvent which makes a principal component these isopropyl bromides or a normal propyl star's picture is excellent in incombustibility or fire retardancy, and has been capturing the spotlight recently as a major candidate replaced with the solvent of a fluorine system or a chlorine system.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, in the solvent constituent for plastics which made the principal component the isopropyl bromide or normal propyl star's picture mentioned above, to a part of plastics, solvent power was weak and was not able to use it for ablation of washing of flux or printing ink or a resist or a paint, and a resin, and the pan enough as a solvent of a coating agent or adhesives.

[0005] On the other hand, as the solvent for washing of flux or printing ink or a resist and a paint, the solvent for ablation of a resin, and a solvent constituent further used for the solvent of a coating agent or adhesives, organic solvents, such as an acetone, a dimethylformamide and N-methyl pyrrolidone, ethyl acetate, and an ethyl lactate, were used from the former instead of the

solvent of a fluorine system or a chlorine system. however, the organic solvent used for such a use -- the most -- as a principal component -- the [ of the 4th kind of the dangerous substance / the 1st the 2nd, or ] -- since the thing belonging to one kind of 3 petroleum was blended, there was inflammability, and since it was the dangerous substance, sufficient attention needed to be paid on the occasion of handling

[0006] Organic solvents [ person / this invention / such a situation to ], such as these acetones, a dimethylformamide and N-methyl pyrrolidone, ethyl acetate, and an ethyl lactate. By using together the solvent which makes a principal component JPB or NPB mentioned above To the solvent for washing of flux or printing ink or a resist and a paint, the solvent for ablation of a resin, and a pan, as a solvent constituent of a coating agent or adhesives High solvent power was demonstrated to plastics, and it was safe and I thought it possible to generate the solvent constituent for plastics which does not need to pay attention so much on the occasion of handling. Then, this invention person came to make this invention, as a result of repeating research and development wholeheartedly.

[0007] this invention is made in view of the aforementioned situation, when demonstrating melting capacity high enough to plastics and demonstrating ablation of washing of flux or printing ink or a resist and a paint, and the capacity which was further excellent as solvents, such as a coating agent and adhesives, the purpose cannot burn easily and handling is to offer the easy solvent constituent for plastics.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] If it is in the solvent constituent for plastics concerning this invention in order to attain the aforementioned purpose One [ at least ] solvent of an isopropyl bromide or the normal propyl star's pictures. Blend the stabilizer which consists of at least one or more sorts of solvents chosen from the groups which consist of nitroalkanes, ether, epoxide, and amines, and it considers as the 1st component of a solvent. KB value which belongs to one kind of 3 petroleum, and has plastics solubility blends at least one or more sorts of 70 or more organic solvents, the [ moreover, / of the 4th kind of the dangerous substance / the 1st, 2nd, or ] -- as the 2nd component of a solvent While coming to mix the both sides of this 1st component of a solvent, and this 2nd component of a solvent at least, it is characterized by having set the mixing percentage of this 1st component of a solvent as 35 -- 90% of the weight of within the limits, and having set the mixing percentage of this 2nd component of a solvent as 10 -- 65% of the weight of within the limits, respectively, and considering as a fire-resistant object.

[0009] If it is in the solvent constituent for plastics concerning this invention here One [ at least ] solvent of an isopropyl bromide or the normal propyl star's pictures, By blending the stabilizer which consists of at least one sort of solvents chosen from the groups which consist of nitroalkanes, ether, epoxide, and amines, and mixing as the 1st component of a solvent Big melting capacity is demonstrated to plastics as indicated by JP.6-220494.A (Japanese Patent Application No. No. 10147 [ five to ])

[0010] the [ moreover, / of the 4th kind of the dangerous substance / the 1st, the 2nd, or ] -- KB value which belongs to one kind of 3 petroleum, and has plastics solubility blending at least one or more sorts of 70 or more organic solvents, considering as the 2nd component of a solvent, and by mixing this Also as opposed to the specific plastics which an isopropyl bromide or a normal propyl star's picture was not able to dissolve soluble, ability high enough --

demonstrating -- the object for washing of flux or printing ink or the object for ablation of a resist or a resin, and the object for paints -- further -- the silverfish of the object for coating agents, the object for adhesives, and cloth -- it can apply sufficiently suitably as a solvent for omission In addition, KB value is a value which is the thing of a KAURI butanol value and expresses the solvent power to plastics, and the minimum of KB value was set up for securing sufficient melting capacity to plastics with 70 here.

[0011] Furthermore, in the solvent constituent for plastics concerning this invention, it can consider as the safe constituent which does not correspond to the dangerous substance that it is hard to burn with setting the mixing percentage of the 1st aforementioned component of a solvent as 35 -- 90% of the weight of within the limits, and setting the mixing percentage of the 2nd aforementioned component of a solvent as 10 -- 65% of the weight of within the limits,

respectively, and considering as a fire-resistant object.

[0012] As the 2nd aforementioned component of a solvent, moreover, pyrrolidones and lactic-acid alkyl ester, Alkylbenzenes, alkylbenzene sulfonic acids, glycol ether, Sulfoxides, oxy-isobutyric-acid ester, ketones, and adipates If it is chosen from the groups which consist of polyalkylene glycol dialkyl ether, glycerol acetate, and fatty acid ester and KB value blends at least one or more sorts of 70 or more organic solvents A thing desirable as a solvent used for a use which was mentioned above can be created.

[0013]

[Embodiments of the Invention] The gist of operation of the solvent constituent for plastics concerning this invention is explained below. The solvent constituent for plastics concerning this invention One [at least] solvent of an isopropyl bromide or the normal propyl star's pictures, Blend the stabilizer which consists of at least one or more sorts of solvents chosen from the groups which consist of nitroalkanes, ether, epoxide, and amines, and it considers as the 1st component of a solvent, KB value which belongs to one kind of 3 petroleum, and has plastics solubility blends at least one or more sorts of 70 or more organic solvents, and it considers as the 2nd component of a solvent, the [moreover, / of the 4th kind of the dangerous substance / the 1st, the 2nd, or ] --- It mixes at least and the both sides of the 1st component of these solvents and the 2nd component of a solvent are created.

[0014] Here, in the solvent constituent for plastics concerning this invention, both may be blended as well as either an isopropyl bromide or the normal propyl star's pictures just being blended.

[0015] Similarly, the stabilizer of an isopropyl bromide or a normal propyl star's picture consists of at least one sort of solvents chosen from nitroalkanes, ether, epoxide, and amines as indicated by JP 6-220494A (Japanese Patent Application No. No. 10147 [five to]), JP 7-150196A (Japanese Patent Application No. No. 296371 [five to]), and JP 7-150197A (Japanese Patent Application No. No. 296370 [five to]). Here, as a solvent chosen from nitroalkanes, kinds, such as a nitromethane, a nitroethane, 1-nitropropane, 2-nitropropane, and a nitrobenzene, or two sorts or more of mixture is raised concretely. Moreover, as a solvent chosen from ether, kinds, such as 1, 2-dimethoxyethane, 1, 4-dioxane, diethylether, a diisopropyl ether, the SHIBUCHIRU ether, a trioxane, a methyl cellosolve, ethylcellosolve, an isopropyl cellosolve, an acetal, an acetone dimethyl acetal, gamma-butyrolactone, a methyl tert butyl ether, a tetrahydrofuran, and N-methyl pyrrole, or two sorts or more of mixture is raised concretely. Moreover, as a solvent chosen from epoxide, kinds, such as EPIKUROH drine compounds, a propylene oxide, butylene oxide, a cyclohexene oxide, a glycidyl methyl ether, a glycidyl meta-ate, a pentene oxide, a cyclopentene oxide, and a cyclohexene oxide, or two sorts or more of mixture is raised concretely. As a solvent chosen from amines, concretely Moreover, an octyl amine, a 2-ethylhexyl amine, a dodecyl amine, an ethyl butylamine, A hexyl monomethylamine, a butyl octyl amine, a dibutyl amine, an octadecyl monomethylamine, A triethylamine, tributylamine, a diethyl octyl amine, a tetradecyl dimethylamine, Diisobutylamine, diisopropylamine, pentylamine, N-methyl morpholine, An isopropylamine, a cyclohexylamine, a butylamine, an isobutyl amine, A dipropyl amine, 2, 2 and 2, 6-tetramethylpiperidine, N, and N-diaryl-P-phenylenediamine, Kinds, such as a diarylamine, an aniline, ethylenediamine, a propylenediamine, a diethylenetriamine, a tetraethylenepentamine, a benzylamine, dibenzylamine, a diphenylamine, and a diethyl hydroxy amine, or two sorts or more of mixture is raised. By such a stabilizer being added, an isopropyl bromide or a normal propyl star's picture is stabilized for a long period of time, and can demonstrate melting capacity good.

[0016] on the other hand --- the [of the 4th kind of the dangerous substance / the 1st, the 2nd, or ] --- KB value which belongs to one kind of 3 petroleum, and has plastics solubility as 70 or more organic solvents Concretely Pyrrolidones, lactic-acid alkyl ester, and alkylbenzenes Alkylbenzene sulfonic acids, glycol ether, and sulfoxides The organic solvent chosen from the groups which consist of oxy-isobutyric-acid ester, ketones, adipates, polyalkylene glycol dialkyl ether, glycerol acetate, and fatty acid ester is mentioned. Furthermore, as a solvent chosen from pyrrolidones, N-methyl pyrrolidone etc. is raised concretely, for example, Moreover, as a solvent chosen from lactic-acid alkyl ester, a methyl lactate, an ethyl lactate, a lactic-acid isopropyl, or

a butyl lactate is raised, for example. Moreover, as a solvent chosen from alkylbenzenes, an alkylbenzene etc. is raised, for example. Moreover, as a solvent chosen from alkylbenzene sulfonic acids, an alkylbenzene sulfonic acid etc. is raised, for example. Moreover, as a solvent chosen from glycol ether, a butyl JIKURI call, MECHISEROSORUBU, etc. are raised, for example. Moreover, as a solvent chosen from sulfoxides, dimethyl SURUHOSHIDO etc. is raised, for example. Moreover, as a solvent chosen from oxy-isobutyric-acid ester, alpha-alkoxy isobutyric-acid alkyl ester etc. is raised, for example. Moreover, as a solvent chosen from ketones, an acetone, cyclo HEKASON, a methyl ethyl ketone, etc. are raised, for example. Moreover, in addition to this, propylene carbonate (the 3rd petroleum) etc. is raised, these --- others --- as the organic solvent blended as the 2nd component of a solvent --- the [of the 4th kind of the dangerous substance / the 1st, the 2nd, or ] --- as long as KB values which belong to one kind of 3 petroleum, and have plastics solubility are 70 or more organic solvents, you may be a solvent except having mentioned above In addition, the minimum of KB value was set up for securing sufficient melting capacity to plastics with 70 here. If it is in the organic solvent blended as the 2nd component of a solvent, KB value has the desirable higher one. The these-illustrated organic solvent is blended by the one-sort independent, is blended complexly two or more sorts well also as the 2nd component of a solvent, and is good also as the 2nd component of a solvent. especially the these-illustrated organic solvent --- the silverfish of the use for flux washing of the solvent constituent for plastics, i.e., an object, the object for printing ink washing, a resist or the object for ablation of a resin, the object for paints, the object for coating agents and the object for adhesives, and cloth --- it is desirable 1 or that two or more kinds are chosen, and a suitable thing is blended according to the various uses for omission etc. In addition, if it is in the solvent constituent for plastics concerning this invention, as long as it is almost uninfluent, trace mixing of other matter may be carried out in addition to the 1st aforementioned component of a solvent, or the 2nd aforementioned component of a solvent.

[0017] By thus, the thing for which the 2nd component of a solvent which mentioned above the isopropyl bromide or the normal propyl star's picture to the 1st component of a solvent made into a principal component is mixed at least Also as opposed to the specific plastics in which the solvent constituent for plastics concerning this invention has not dissolved an isopropyl bromide or a normal propyl star's picture melting capacity high enough --- demonstrating --- the object for washing of flux or printing ink or the object for ablation of a resist or a resin, and the object for paints --- further --- the silverfish of the object for coating agents, the object for adhesives, and cloth --- it is suitably applicable as a solvent for omission

[0018]

Furthermore, if it is in the solvent constituent for plastics concerning this invention, while setting the mixing percentage of the 1st aforementioned component of a solvent as 35 ~ 90% of the weight of within the limits to the whole solvent constituent for plastics concerning this invention, the mixing percentage of the 2nd aforementioned component of a solvent is set as 10 ~ 65% of the weight of within the limits to the whole solvent constituent for plastics concerning this invention, and it considers as a fire-resistant object, and is considering as the safe constituent that it is hard to burn.

[0019] The examination which went to the well which investigates incombustibility about the solvent constituent for plastics applied to this invention below is explained. In this examination, what contains the both sides of an isopropyl bromide and a normal propyl star's picture as a principal component was used as the 1st component of a solvent. Moreover, these were individually mixed with the 1st component of a solvent, respectively, using an acetone [the 1st petroleum], a methyl lactate [the 2nd petroleum], and NMP (N-methyl pyrrolidone) [the 3rd petroleum], as the 2nd component of a solvent. The following examples 1-3 are investigated about the inflammable existence when mixing the acetone which are the 1st component of a solvent, and the 2nd component of a solvent, a methyl lactate, or NMP with predetermined mixing percentage, respectively.

《実施例 1》

[第 1 石油類 (引火点 2.0℃ 以下のもの)]

	①	②	③
溶剤類 1 成分	8.0%	7.0%	6.0%
アセトン	2.0%	3.0%	4.0%
引火性	ナシ	ナシ	アリ

《example 2》

[The 2nd petroleum (thing of 21~70 degrees C of flash points)]

The 1st component of a \*\*\*\* solvent 70% 50% 40% 30% Methyl lactate 30% 50% 60% 70%  
Inflammability Pear Pear Ant <<example 3>>

[The 3rd petroleum (thing of 70 degrees C or more of flash points)]

The 1st component of a \*\*\*\* solvent 70% 50% 40% 30% NMP 30% 50% 60% 70%  
Inflammability Pear Pear Ant. [0021] as mentioned above, the mixing percentage of the 1st component of a solvent -- 35 ~ 90% of the weight of within the limits -- moreover -- if the mixing percentage of the 2nd component of a solvent is set as 10 ~ 65% of the weight of within the limits -- a fire-resistant object -- it can carry out -- burning -- hard -- it has checked that it could consider as the safe constituent which does not correspond to the dangerous substance

[0022] Next, the examination performed to the well which investigates the soluble ability to the plastics of the solvent constituent for plastics concerning this invention is explained. In this examination, it carried out as plastics using polyester, acrylic resin, the phenoxy resin, the polysulfone, and AN and a styrene copolymer. And these plastics 5g was put into the Erlenmeyer flask (100ml) with 50g of solvent constituents for plastics concerning this invention, and was investigated about the dissolution state of each plastics when agitating at 25 degrees C for 3 hours. As x, O and the little dissolution showed the test result to \*\*, and the full dissolution showed the insoluble solution in Table 1.

[0023]

[Table 1]

溶 剤	7-21℃以下	21-30℃	31-40℃	41-50℃	51-60℃	61-70℃	71℃以上
溶剤類 1 成分 80wt%, アセトン 20wt%	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
" 70wt%, " 30wt%	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
" 60wt%, " 40wt%	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
溶剤類 1 成分 70wt%, 乳酸 30wt%	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
" 60wt%, " 50wt%	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
" 40wt%, " 60wt%	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
溶剤類 1 成分 70wt%, NMP 30wt%	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
" 50wt%, " 50wt%	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
" 40wt%, " 60wt%	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
" 30wt%, " 70wt%	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

O : 完全溶解 Δ : 少量溶解 x : 溶解しない (wt% : 重量%)

[0024] It was checked that the solvent constituent for plastics concerning this invention has high melting capacity from these test results to plastics.

[0025]

[Effect of the Invention] According to the solvent constituent for plastics applied to this invention as the gestalt of implementation of invention explained above One [ at least ] solvent of an isopropyl bromide or the normal propyl star's pictures, Blend the stabilizer which consists of at least one or more sorts of solvents chosen from the groups which consist of nitroalkanes, ether, epoxide, and amines, and it considers as the 1st component of a solvent. KB value which belongs to one kind of 3 petroleum, and has plastics solubility blends at least one or more sorts of 70 or more organic solvents, the [ moreover, / of the 4th kind of the dangerous substance / the 1st, the 2nd, or ] -- as the 2nd component of a solvent By mixing the both sides of the 1st

component of these solvents, and the 2nd component of a solvent at least It can be made to fully dissolve, the specific plastics which an isopropyl bromide or a normal propyl star's picture has not dissolved -- also receiving -- the object for washing of flux or printing ink or the object for ablation of a resist or a resin, and the object for paints -- further -- the silverfish of the object for coating agents, the object for adhesives, and cloth -- it is suitably applicable as a solvent for omission Furthermore, by having set the mixing percentage of the 1st aforementioned component of a solvent as 35 ~ 90% of the weight of within the limits, and having set the mixing percentage of the 2nd aforementioned component of a solvent as 10 ~ 65% of the weight of within the limits, respectively, and having considered as the fire-resistant object, it can consider as the safe constituent which does not correspond to the dangerous substance that it is hard to burn, and it is seldom necessary to pay attention like before, and handling can be made easy.

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#### (54) 【発明の名称】 プラスチック用溶剤組成物

##### (57) 【要約】

【課題】 プラスチックに対して十分に高い溶解力を持ち、フラックスや印刷インキの洗浄、またはレジストや塗料、樹脂の剥離、さらにコーティング剤や接着剤の溶剤として優れた性能を発揮する上、燃えにくく、取り扱いにさほど注意を払わなければならないようなプラスチック用溶剤組成物を提供すること。

【解決手段】 本発明に係るプラスチック用溶剤組成物は、主成分としてイソプロピルブロマイド又はノルマルプロピルブロマイドのうち少なくとも一方を溶剤第1成分として混合し、さらに、アセトンや乳酸エチル等を溶剤第2成分として混合したもので、前記溶剤第1成分の混合率を35～90重量%の範囲内に、また前記溶剤第2成分の混合率を10～65重量%の範囲内にそれぞれ設定して難燃物としたことで、燃えにくく危険物に該当しない安全な組成物となっている。

#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 イソプロピルブロマイド又はノルマルプロピルブロマイドのうち少なくとも一方の溶剤と、ニトロアルカン類、エーテル類、エポキシド類及びアミン類からなる群の中から選ばれ、かつ1種以上の溶剤からなる群の少なくとも1種以上を含有する溶剤組成物を、前記溶剤第1成分及び前記溶剤第2成分として、該溶剤第1成分及び前記溶剤第2成分の双方を少なくとも混合するとともに、該溶剤第1成分の混合率を35～90重量%の範囲内に、また該溶剤第2成分の混合率を10～65重量%の範囲内にそれぞれ設定して難燃物としたことを特徴とするプラスチック用溶剤組成物。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】 本発明は、従来使用されてきたフラックスまたは塗料の溶剤組成物に代わる新しいプラスチック用溶剤組成物に係り、特に、電子工業分野におけるフラックス洗浄用、印刷インキ洗浄用、またはレジスト若しくは樹脂の剥離用、塗料用、さらにコーティング剤や接着剤利用、布のシミ抜き用の溶剤として好適に適用することができるプラスチック用溶剤組成物に関するものである。

#### 【0002】

【従来の技術】 従来、電子機器のプリント基板や電子部品、精密機器等の洗浄の他、レジスト用並びに印刷インキ用、塗料用、電子工業用、コーティング剤利用、接着剤利用、布のシミ抜きなどの溶剤として用いられる、プラスチックを溶解させるプラスチック用溶剤組成物として、フラックスまたは塗料の溶剤が多量に含まれていた。しかしながら、これらフラックスまたは塗料の溶剤は、近年、オゾン層の破壊などの環境への悪影響が問題化している。現在、その使用については大きく制限されるに至っている。

【0003】 このような事情から、これらフロンや塩素系溶剤組成物に代わる新しい溶剤組成物として、特開平6-220494号公報（特開平5-10147号）、特開平7-150196号公報（特開平5-29637号）または特開平7-150197号公報（特開平5-1号）

29637号）などにおいて、イソプロピルブロマイド（イソ臭化プロピル）やノルマルプロピルブロマイド（n-臭化プロピル）などの臭化炭化水素を主成分とし、さらに、これに、イソプロピルブロマイドまたはノルマルプロピルブロマイドの物理的性質を補完する安定剤を添加してなる組成物が提案されている。これらイソプロピルブロマイドまたはノルマルプロピルブロマイドを主成分とする溶剤は、不燃性または難燃性に優れており、フッ素系または塩素系の溶剤に代わる有力候補として、最近、注目をあびてきている。

#### 【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 しかしながら、前述したイソプロピルブロマイドまたはノルマルプロピルブロマイドを主成分としたプラスチック用溶剤組成物では、一部のプラスチックに対しては溶解力が弱く、フラックスまたは印刷インキの洗浄、またはレジストや塗料、樹脂の剥離、さらにコーティング剤や接着剤の溶剤として十分使用することができなかった。

【0005】 一方、フラックスや印刷インキの洗浄用溶剤、またはレジストや塗料、樹脂の剥離用溶剤、さらにコーティング剤や接着剤の溶剤に用いられる溶剤組成物としては、フッ素系または塩素系の溶剤に代わり、従来から、アセトンやジメチルホルムアミド、N-メチルピロリドン、酢酸エチル、乳酸エチル等といった有機溶剤が用いられていた。しかしながら、このような用途に用いられる有機溶剤は、そのほとんどが、主成分として、危険物第4類の第1、第2または第3石油類のいずれか1類に属するものが配合されていたため、引火性があり危険物であったため、取扱に際し十分な注意を払う必要があった。

【0006】 このような事情から、本発明者は、これらアセトンやジメチルホルムアミド、N-メチルピロリドン、酢酸エチル、乳酸エチル等といった有機溶剤と、前述したIPBまたはNPBを主成分とする溶剤とを併用することによって、フラックスや印刷インキの洗浄用溶剤、またはレジストや塗料、樹脂の剥離用溶剤、さらにコーティング剤や接着剤の溶剤組成物として、プラスチックに対し高い溶解力を発揮しつつ安全で取扱に際し注意を払わなければならないプラスチック用溶剤組成物を生成することが可能ではないかと考えた。そこで、本発明者は、鋭意研究開発を重ねた結果、本発明をなすに至ったのである。

【0007】 本発明は、前記事情に鑑みてなされたものであって、その目的は、プラスチックに対して十分に高い溶解能力を発揮し、フラックスや印刷インキの洗浄、またはレジストや塗料、樹脂の剥離、さらにコーティング剤や接着剤等の溶剤として優れた能力を発揮する上、燃えにくく、取り扱いが容易なプラスチック用溶剤組成物を提供することにある。

#### 【0008】

【課題を解決するための手段】 前記目的を達成するためには、本発明に係るプラスチック用溶剤組成物においては、インソルブルプロピロイドは、ノルマルプロピロイド、プロピロイドのうちの少なくとも一方の溶剤と、ニトロアロマチック、エーテル類、エポキシド類及びアミン類からなる群の中から選ばれた少なくとも1種以上の溶剤からなる安定期定料とを配合して溶剤第1成分とし、また、危険物第4類の第1、第2または第3石油類のいずれかの類に属し、かつプラスチック溶解性を有するK値が70以上の少なくとも1種以上の有機溶剤を配合して溶剤第2成分となし、溶剤第1成分及び溶剤第2成分の双方を少なくとも1種以上混合してなるとし、溶剤第1成分及び溶剤第2成分の混合率を35～90質量%の範囲内に、また該溶剤第2成分の混合率を10～65重量%の範囲内にそれぞれ設定して、混合物とすることとする。 9.

【0009】ここで、本発明に係るプラスチック用溶剤組成物においては、イソオピルプロマイド又はノルマルプロピルプロマイドの少なくとも一方の溶剤と、ニトロプロピルエーテル類、エポキシド類及びアミン類からなる群の中から選ばれた少なくとも1種の溶剤とがなる安定剤とを配合して溶剤第1成分として混合していることにより、特開平6-220494号公報(特開平5-10147号)等に開示されているよう

[0010] また、危険物第4類の第1、第2または第3石油油のいずれかの類に属しつつプラスチック溶解性を有するK B値が7以上の少なくとも1種以上の有機溶剤と相溶性を有し、かつプラスチックに対する溶解力増強効果を発揮する。ここで、K B値とは、 $K_B = \frac{A}{B}$ であり、Aは、試験片の重量減少率(%)、Bは、試験片の重量増加率(%)である。

[0011] さらに、プラスチックに対して十分な溶解力を発揮する。ここで、十分な溶解力とは、プラスチックの融点以下で、インフレーション係数が1.5以上となるように溶解することである。

[0012] さらに、十分に高い溶解性能を発揮し、フラクタクシスや印刷インキの応用、またはレジストや樹脂の糊付け、接着剤、さらにコーティング剤や後塗層用、布の加工、放熱用、および電子材料の封止などに適用することができる。ここで、K B値は、カブリブナール値の約1.5倍である。なお、ここで、K B値は、カブリブナール値の約1.5倍以上の溶解力に対する溶解力増強手段であって、K B値の下限を7と設定したためである。

[0013] さらに、十分なる溶解性を確保するため、プラスチックの融点以下の温度で、インフレーション係

【0011】さらに、本発明に係るプラスチック用溶剤組成物では、前記溶剤第1成分の混合率を35～90重量%の範囲内に、また、前記溶剤第2成分の混合率を10～65重量%の範囲内にそれぞれ設定して難燃物とすること、燃え難く危険物に該当しない安全な組成物とすることができる。

【0012】また、精製溶剤第2成分として、ピロリド、  
ノル、乳酸アルキルエステル類、アルキルベンゼン類、  
アルキルベンゼン類、グリコールエーテル類、  
ノル、スルホキシド類、オキシソルブニルエステル類、  
ノル、アジピン酸エステル類、グリセリンセタセタジ  
ノル、アジピン酸エステル類、グリセリンセタセタジ

脂肪酸エステル類からなる群の中から選ばれかつK<sub>B</sub>値が70以上の少なくとも1種以上の有機溶剤を配合すれば、前述したような用途に用いられる溶剤として好ましいものを作成することができる。

【0013】  
【発明の実施の形態】以下に本発明に係るプラスチック用溶剤組成物の実施の形態について説明する。本発明に係るプラスチック用溶剤組成物は、イソプロピルブロマイドはノルマルプロピルブロマイドの3分の1の少くとも、エーテル類、ニトロアルカン類、ユーテル類、エポキシエーテル及びアミン類からなる群の中から選ばれた少なくとも1種以上の溶剤からなる群の中とに配合して溶剤組成物の第1成分とし、また、炭水化物第4類の第1、第2または第3石炭系のいずれかの類に属しかつプラスチック溶解性を有するK B値が70以上の少なくとも1種以上の有機溶剤を配合して溶剤組成物の第2成分とし、これら溶剤第1成分及び溶剤第2成分の双方を少なくとも1つも配合して作成される。

【0014】ここで、本発明に係るプラズマシティング用溶剤組成物では、イソプロピルプロピルマイド又はノルマルプロピルプロピルプロピルマイドのうちいずれか一方が配合されている。【0015】同じく、イソプロピルプロピルマイド又はノルマルプロピルプロピルプロピルマイドの安定剤は、特開平6-220494号公報（特開平5-10147号）や特開平7-150196号公報（特開平5-296371号）、特開平7-150197号公報（特開平5-296370号）に開示されているように、ニトロアロカンゾ、エニテラル、エボキシド類、アミン類から選ばれる少なくとも1種の溶剤からなるものである。ここで、ニトロアル

カゼン酸から遊ばれる溶剤としては、具体的に、ニトロメタン、ニトロエタン、ニトロプロパン、2-ニトロプロパン、ニトロベンゼン、1-ニトロベンゼンと三種以上の混合物物とあげられる。また、エーテル類も含められる溶剤としては、具体的に、1, 2-ジメトキシエタン、1, 2-ジエトキシエタン、ジエチルエーテル、ジイソプロピルエーテル、シブチルエーテル、トリオキサン、メチルセルソール、エチルセルソール、イソブチルセルソール、

アセトール、アセトンジメチルアセトール、γ-ブチラクトン、メチル第三ブチルエーテル、テトラヒドロフuran、N-メチルピロリドンなどの一種又は二種以上の混合物があげられる。また、エポキシド類から選ばれる溶剤としては、具体的に、エポキシヒドリン、プロピレンオキシド、ブチレンオキシド、シクロヘキセンオキシド、

ド、グリンジルメチルエーテル、グリンジルメタケレト、ペンテンオキシド、シクロペンテンオキシド、シクロヘキサエンオキシドなどの一種又は二種以上の混合物があげられる。また、アミン類から選ばれる溶剤として、ヘキシルアミン、オクタールアミン、2-エチルヘキシルアミン、ドデシルアミン、エチルブチル

[illegible]

【0016】一方、危険物第4類の第1、第2または第3石油類のいずれかの類に属しかつプラスチック溶解剤を主とするKIB値が70以上の有機溶剤としては、具体例として、ピロリドン、乳酸アセチルセルキュレンホルム酸塩、グリライオン、ニトロエーテル、アルコールセルキュレンホルム酸塩、グリライオンフェーザーセルキュレンホルム酸塩、オキシシブ酸エステル類、ポリアルカルメルン酸塩、ポリアルアン酸塩、トリデカリン、ケトン類、アジベン酸エステル類、グリセニアン酸塩、トリグリコールグルタルエルテル類、グリセニアン酸塩、トリグリコールグルタルエルテル類及び脂族酸エステル類からなる群の中から選ばれる。さらに、具体的な有機溶剤が挙げられる。また、乳剤はN-メチルピロリドン等から選ばれる。また、乳剤はアルコール系モノ

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

【0017】このようにイソプロピルプロパノイド又はノニマムプロピルプロパノイドを主成分とする溶剤第1成分と、アセチルプロピルプロパノイドを主成分とする溶剤第2成分とを用いて、前述したような溶剤第2成分が少なくとも配合される。本発明に係るブラスチック用溶剤組成物としては、イソプロピルプロパノイド又はノニマムプロピルプロパノイドが溶解できなかった特定のプラスチックに対しては、十分に高い溶解能力を発揮し、フッ素系や印刷インキの希釈に用いられ、また、塗料や樹脂の乾燥剤、燃料等の希釈に用いられ、さらにコーティング剤用や接着剤用、布のシミ抜き等に用いられる。以下、実施例及び比較例を示す。

【0018】さらに、本発明に係るプラスチック用溶剤混合物においては、前記溶剤第1成分の割合を、本発明の範囲内に定めるプラスチック用溶剤組成物全体に対し35〜95質量%の範囲内に設定するとともに、前記溶剤第2成分の割合を、本発明に係るプラスチック用溶剤組成物全体に対し10〜65質量%の範囲内に設定して難燃物としている。燃え難く安全な組成物としている。

【0019】以下に本発明に係るプラスチック用溶剤組成物の成分について不燃性を確保するために行った試験について説明する。この試験では、溶剤第1成分として、イソブチルプロピルプロピルマド及び、アルマールプロピルマドの両方を含む成分として含有するものを用いた。また、溶剤第2成分としては、アセトン〔第1石油類〕、乳酸メチル〔第2石油類〕及びNMP（これをそれぞれ個別に溶剤第3成分とともに混合した。以下の表範囲1〜3は、それぞれ、溶剤第1成分と、溶剤第2成分であるアセトン、溶剤第3成分またはNMPと所定の混合率で混合したときにおける引火性の有無について調べたものである。

[0020]

ポーネート（第3石油類）等があげられる。これらの、他、溶剤第2成分として配合される有機溶剤としては、  
 危険物第4類の第1、第5または第3石油類のいずれかの類に属しかつブラスチック溶解性を有するK B値が70以上の有機溶剤であれば、前述以外の溶剤であつても可まわらない。なお、ここで、K B値の下限を70と

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